

The dispatch of H.I.H. Prince CHICHIBU to Manchukuo in June 1934, and the visit of the Emperor of Manchukuo to Japan in April, 1935, both made epoch-making contribution to the promotion of friendly relations between Japan and Manchukuo. In regard to this preparation, the efforts of Foreign Minister HIROTA should not be forgotten.

3. Furthermore, what needs special mention among the merits of Foreign Minister HIROTA is the point concerning the North Manchuria Railway purchase agreement,

That is, the North Manchuria Railway was purchased by the Manchukuo Government through the mediation of the Japanese Government according to the Soviet Government's terms of sale. Many difficulties were encountered since the official negotiations were commenced between Manchukuo and the Soviet Union in June 1933.

Especially since the deadlock of negotiations between the two nations, the issue was left chiefly to negotiations between Japan and the Soviet Union.

After a long period of 21 months since the beginning of negotiations, the purchase agreement was finally signed and sealed on 23 March 1935, by plenipotentiaries of both Manchukuo and the Soviet Union. With a view to contribute to the peaceful execution of the said agreement, the Imperial Government also had Foreign Minister HIROTA sign the documents in question, and they were put into effect on the same day.

Therefore, before the commencement of the official negotiations mentioned above, that is, when Minister HIROTA resided in the Soviet Union as Envoy-extraordinary and Ambassador Plenipotentiary in 1932, he had already perceived that this railway was an important problem which needed fundamental solution from the point of our national policy; and he had, at that time, persuaded leading men of the Soviet Government and returned to Japan after receiving weighty statements of that Government in regard to the sale of the Railway in question.

Thereafter, with the commencement of negotiations, he negotiated with the Soviet representative as mediator appointed by the Imperial Government, and made sincere efforts toward its development. Moreover, after taking his post as Foreign Minister in September 1933, he established a peaceful policy toward Russia by leading the public opinion, and made repeated substantial

negotiations with the Soviet representative as mediator to the last, and finally came to an amicable settlement as has been mentioned above.

In the first place, it was the former Russian Government that obtained the right to construct the North Manchuria Railway from China in 1896. Thereafter, she had carried out a strong aggressive policy into North and South Manchuria centering around this railway, which had also lead to the Russo-Japanese War.

However, after the Russian Revolution this railway was temporarily put under the control of the Allied Powers; then it was transferred to the joint-control of the Soviet Union and China. Then it was put under the joint-control of the Soviet Union and Manchuria; but the international disputes, which had frequently occurred in the past centering around this railway, did not decline even after the establishment of the State of Manchukuo. For this reason the relations between Japan and the Soviet Union or between Manchukuo and the Soviet Union had become extremely strained; and this railway presented a situation as if it were the source of calamity for peace in the Far East.

Therefore, with the above purchase agreement, this railway problem was fundamentally settled; and one source of calamity for peace in the Far East was here excluded. The Railway, together with all its subsidiary assets and enterprises, was put under the sole control of Manchukuo.

The Soviet influence in North Manchuria was verbally and virtually completely eradicated. Therefore, the Bolshevik Menace in North Manchukuo declined and Manchukuo was enabled to proceed with the economic development of the same region. This not only had much to do with the stabilization of the hearts of the people; but on the other hand, the settlement of this problem has proven the peaceful diplomatic policy of the Imperial Japanese Government, and has enhanced our foreign prestige after the Manchurian Incident.

This, truly, is greatly attributable to the proper measures taken by Minister HIROTA by leading both Manchuria and the Soviet Union always according to a fair policy with a definite faith and a firm determination to settle this problem from the point of the general situation.



DESCRIPTION: Test and/or reason of the award to KURUSU, Saburo.  
 SOURCE: Japanese Cabinet Record "Conferment of Honors for Services in the 1931-34 Incident Sanctioned by the Emperor" (Vol. 145)

DECORATION RECORD

As of the 29th of April, 1934  
 Official position, Rank,  
 Order of Merit, Title and Name.

KURUSU, Saburo: Chief of the Bureau of Commercial Affairs, Junior Grade of the 4th Court Rank, the 3rd Order of Merit.

Official position at the time of service

Period of Service.

Envoy extraordinary and Minister plenipotentiary to PERU. The 1st rank of the Higher Civil Service.

From Sept 18, 1931 to June 1, 1932: 8 months and 13 days in PERU.

Chief of the Bureau of Commercial Affairs of the Foreign Office.. The 1st rank of the Higher Civil Service.

From Nov. 22, 1932 to March 31, 1934: 1 year 4 months and 9 days in the Head office.

TOTAL: 2 years and 22 days

At the time of the Incident, the above-named person was stationed in PERU as the Envoy extraordinary and Minister plenipotentiary. The public opinion in that country at that time was like in other countries, generally unfavorable toward us. But he made utmost effort to explain the true aspect of the Incident as well as the fair attitude of Japan to the government officials and the general public of Peru in order to let them have a precise knowledge of the situation. It was largely through his effort that the attitude of Peru was gradually neutralized.

Then he was appointed Chief of the Bureau of Commercial Affairs of the Foreign Office in November, 1932, and ever since he took part in diplomatic affairs in connection with the Incident. Under the Foreign Minister, he planned various counter-measures to meet

the fierce boycott movement of Japanese goods caused by the Incident at various places in China.

On the other hand, he endeavored to prevent the unfavorable effect in foreign countries which had been caused by the Incident, and to protect and promote our international trade.

During the period he was a member of the Japan-Manchukuo Industrial Control Committee, took part in the decision of the fundamental policy towards the control of Japan-Manchukuo industry, and when the national mobilization emergency plan was established, he participated and made utmost effort in mapping out the plan for the import of staple goods as a Councillor of the National Resource Board.

During the negotiations regarding the purchase of the Chinese Eastern Railway, he took part in the deliberations for drafting the Japan-Manchukuo-Soviet Protocol, concluded for the purpose of facilitating the purchase by the Soviet Commercial Delegation of the Japanese-Manchukuoan commodities to be delivered to Soviet/ as a payment by barter in compensation for the railway. Further, he took charge of the application of the said Protocol, and attended with diligence to his duty as a Japanese representative in the Arbitration Commission.



Description : Text and reason of the decoration awarded to  
SHIRATORI, Toshio

Source: Japanese Cabinet Record "Conferment of Honours for  
Services in the 1931-34 Incident Sanctioned by the  
Emperor" Vol. 145

#### Decoration Record

##### Decoration A-2

As of April 29, 1934.

Official position, rank,  
order of merit, name:

SHIRATORI, Toshio: Envoy Extraordinary  
and minister plenipotentiary  
Senior grade of the 5th  
Court rank, the 3rd Order  
of Merit.

Official Position at  
the time of service.

Official Rank.

Period of Service.

Chief of the Intelligence  
Department in the Foreign  
Office

The Second Grade  
of the Higher  
Civil Service

From Sep. 18, 1931 to  
Jun. 1., 1935  
(1 year, 8 months and 14  
days) served at the home  
office.  
Total: 1 year, 8 months  
and 14 days.

#### Decoration Record

Envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, SHIRATORI, Toshio

During the Incident, the above named person held the important post of the Chief of the Intelligence Department in the Foreign Office, took part in the important affairs of diplomacy concerning the Incident, especially took charge of the intelligence business regarding the Incident, collecting and propagating informations both home and abroad. He investigated the press policies of foreign countries and took adequate counter-measures. Further, he put the domestic and foreign press of Japan under control in cooperation with government officials concerned. He guided the enlightenment movements of Japanese diplomatic agencies and endeavoured to clarify the uprighteous position of Japan. He took prompt and appropriate measures in propaganda campaign in concert with the Japanese delegation at the Council of the League of Nations, and endeavoured to win the support of public opinion both home and abroad. On the other hand, he took part in the deliberations on the fundamental and important problems regarding Manchuria

and Mongolia, as one of the members of the Investigation Committee for Practical measures toward Manchuria and Mongolia, which had been set up in the Cabinet, and contributed much to the execution of Japanese national policy toward Manchuria.



**DESCRIPTION:** Text and/or reason of the award to TOGO, Shigenori

**SOURCE:** Japanese Cabinet Record "Conferment of Honors for Services in the 1931-34 Incident Sanctioned by the Emperor" Vol. 145

DECORATION RECORD

Name, Official Post, Court Rank, Class of Merits and Feorage as of 29 April 1934.

TOGO, Shigenori, Director of the Europe and American Bureau, Foreign Office, Senior Grade of the 5th Class Court Rank, 3rd Order of Merit.

Decoration R-1

Official Post at the time of service.

Rank

Period of Service.

Director of the Europe and America Bureau of Foreign Office.

2nd Grade  
Higher  
Civil  
Service

One year and 2 months, from 1 Feb 1923 to 31 March 1924. Employed in the head office. TOTAL: 1 year, 2 months.

The above mentioned, at the time of the Incident, participated in the important duty of diplomacy concerning the Incident as Chief of the Europe and America Bureau of the Foreign Office since 1st February 1923. He was in charge of studying counter-measures for the disposal of the Incident and its diplomatic negotiations according to orders by the Foreign Minister. Especially, when Japan withdrew from the League of Nations in March of that year, he made great exertions for the plan and contributed to clarifying Japan's position to the Western Powers. Moreover, at the time when the problems concerning the U.S.S.R. was complicated and very delicate and when it was necessary to mitigate the atmosphere between Japan, Manchuria and U.S.S.R. in order to carry out the national policy, he took impromptu measures. Particularly as regards the purchasing of the North Manchuria Railway. He, as chief of the competent bureau for this negotiation, first tried to get the approval of the Cabinet Council on the fundamental policy for this purchase. Then after the decision he managed from beginning to end to establish and draft the policy of the purchase. And everytime any important problem occurred, he strived for mutual relation and understanding by exchanging unreserved opinion with the competent staff of the Manchurian Army, etc., and by coming in contact with the representatives of U.S.S.R., he thoroughly

clarified our impartial attitude toward the negotiations. Thus tiding over difficulties within and abroad, he did his utmost to promote the negotiations. Moreover, in the latter half of the negotiation, he himself negotiated with the representative of the U.S.S.R. as to the ways of paying the price and the particulars for the various terms of the purchase. Settling the many difficult problems fairly and advantageously, he contributed greatly to the general settlement of this argument.



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DESCRIPTION: Text and/or reason of the award to KUWAJIMA, Kazuo

SOURCE: Japanese Cabinet Record "Conferment of Honors for Services in the 1931-34 Incident Sanctioned by the Emperor". Vol. 145

DECORATION RECORD

KUWAJIMA, Kazuo, Chief of the Asiatic Bureau, Foreign Ministry

When the Manchurian Incident broke out, the above named stayed at Tientsin as consul general. Influenced by the Incident, the people were agitated in Chinchow and Shanhaikwan districts, and when the Japanese residents in those districts faced danger, he at once took measures to protect them. In view of the situation he made stern protests against the Chinese regime and prevented the fugitive soldiers from entering the Tientsin quarters; and stopped the movements of the movements of the Chinese troops stationed in the neighborhood of Tientsin and also of the North-East troop which was garrisoned in Shanhaikwan. Moreover, he not only requested the Chinese to dissolve all anti-Japanese organizations, and forced the regime to enforce a strict control over rebellious elements, but also adopted a prudential policy in preparation for the refuge and repatriation of Japanese residents in case of some emergency. Then, when the 1st Tientsin Incident broke out, he immediately took emergency precaution in cooperation with our garrison to protect the residents and defend our concession. He requested the Chinese to withdraw their military police and succeeded. Later, unfortunately, when the 2nd Tientsin Incident broke out, he assisted our garrison troops and succeeded in resolutely repulsing the Chinese military police. Furthermore, he negotiated repeatedly with the Chinese regime about the remedial measures regarding the above incidents, and succeeded in speedily restoring order. At the same time, he clarified our position to the foreign consuls there, and endeavored to protect our rights and interests and to enhance our national prestige.

Then, he was appointed Chief of the Asiatic Bureau in the Foreign Ministry in August 1933. Thereafter, he participated in planning our national policy for China and Manchuria. Especially in regard to Japan's decision of the Outline of Policy for Guiding Manchukuo, the establishment of monarchy in Manchukuo, and the exchange of top secret official documents between Japan and Manchukuo simultaneously with the establishment of monarchy, he assisted the Foreign Minister and endeavored in establishing our policies, thereby leaving nothing to be desired in the



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execution of Japan's national policy toward Manchukuo.

Furthermore, as regards the North Manchuria Railway purchase agreement, he had participated throughout the negotiations. Excluding the Chinese objection to this negotiation, he contributed to the settlement of the agreement. He was also involved in the problem of entrusting the management of this Railway to the Manchurian Railway Company, and has contributed greatly to its smooth operation.

Decoration Record

Name, Official Post,  
Court Rank, Order of  
Merits, and Peerage  
as of 29 April 1934

KUWAJIMA, Kazuo ---  
Chief of the Asiatic Bureau, Foreign  
Ministry; Junior Grade of the 4th Class  
Court Rank; Third Order of Merit

Official Post at the Time of Participation	Rank	Period of Service
Served at Tientsin		From 18 Sept. 1931 to 15 July 1933
Consul General	Second Grade of the Higher Civil Service	1 year 9 months 28 days Served at Tientsin
Chief of the Asiatic Bureau in the Foreign Ministry	Second Grade of High Official	From 1 Aug. 1933 to 31 March 1934 8 months
		Served at the Foreign Ministry
		Total: 2 years 5 months and 28 days



Description: Text and/or reason of the decoration awarded to HORIKIRI, Zenjiro.

Source : Japanese Cabinet Record "Conferment of Honours for Services in the 1931-34 Incident Sanctioned by the Emperor". Vol. 143

Decoration Record

HORIKIRI, Zenjiro

Member of the House of Peers--  
Junior 3rd Court Rank with the  
2nd Order of Merit.

Necessary Matters Mentioned:

Period of Service:

The 65th Session of the Diet.

The Official Post at the Time of Service:

A member of the House of Peers and the Chief Secretary of the Cabinet.

The Official Rank at the Time of Service:

The Particulars of Service:

During the period of service he administered effectively heavy responsibilities of investigation and approval of the budget, the settlement of accounts, and various laws relating to the Manchurian Incident, and rendered distinguished services to the country.

Decoration Record

HORIKIRI, Zenjiro

Former Vice-Minister of Overseas Affairs  
--Senior 4th Court Rank with the 3rd  
Order of Merit.

Period of Service: From Sep. 18, 1931 to May 26, 1932.

The Official Post at the Time of Service:

Vice-Minister of Overseas Affairs.

The Official Rank at the Time of Service:

The 1st grade higher civil official.

Holding important posts as vice-minister and concurrently chief of the Korean Section in the Department of Overseas Affairs, he took part in important deliberations such as counter-measures toward the Manchurian and Shanghai incidents and others; in all occasions, assisting the minister and directing and encouraging his subordinates, he endeavored not only to perform such general matters in his charge as those in the government-generals of Korea and Formosa, the Kwantung Government etc. and superintending business of the South Manchurian Railway Company and the Toyô Colonization Company, but also to collect various kinds of information and exchange views, by establishing close connection with the Foreign Office, the War Ministry, the Korean Army, the Kwantung Army and various other government offices in Manchuria. On the other hand, with a view to carrying out his duties of the Department according to the conditions of the incident, he occasionally dispatched his subordinates to the spots to replete the guard, establish public peace, and investigate various urgent facilities. Then he dealt with them rightly and promptly by investigating and studying the counter-measures toward them, and thus always had his subordinates take proper and uniform measures. Furthermore, he not only endeavored to draw up the budget estimates for the expenses of the Manchuria Incident for the expenditure needed to investigate suitable places for migration in Manchukuo, and for other general affairs to settle various pending questions, but on the occurrence of the Incident he established an investigating council for Manchukuo and Mongolian affairs in the Department under the political point of view towards Manchukuo and participated in various questions submitted to the so-called "Committee of 5 provinces"; inviting frequently men of learning and experience to the Department and asking their opinions, he studied and investigated the problems deeply with the committees and offered plans. Besides, he studied fundamental means of various industries, economies, etc., which were to be the foundation stones of our national policies toward Manchukuo and China; he took part in the business of consignment management pertaining to railroads in Manchuria, rivers and harbours. Furthermore, he assisted military affairs to support the independence of Manchukuo. Judging from the above mentioned, he might be said to have made a full honest effort during his term of office and rendered them distinguished services.



Description: Text and/or reason of the decoration awarded to  
SUZUKI, Kantaro

Source : Japanese Cabinet Record "Conferment of Honours for  
Services in the 1931-34 Incident" Vol. \_\_\_\_\_

Decoration Record

Kantaro SUZUKI,  
Grand Chamberlain, Junior Grade of the  
2nd Court Rank with the 1st Order of  
Merit and the 3rd Class Order of the  
Golden Kite.

Period of Service:

From September 18, 1931 to March 31, 1934  
(two years, six months and a half)

The Official Post at the Time of Service:

The Grand Chamberlain.

The Official Rank at the Time of Service:

'Shinnin' rank.

The Particulars of Service:

He dealt with H. M. the Emperor's personal affairs connected with  
the Manchurian Incident and rendered Him distinguished services.

Decoration Record

Kantaro SUZUKI  
Grand Chamberlain and Privy Councillor,  
Junior Grade of the 2nd Court Rank with  
the 1st Order of Merit and the 3rd  
Class Order of the Golden Kite.

Period of Service:

From September 18, 1931 to March 31, 1934  
(two years, six months and a half)

The Official Post at the Time of Service:

Privy Councillor.

The Official Rank at the Time of Service:

'Shinnin' rank.

The Particulars of Service:

Holding an additional post of Privy Councillor at the time of the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident, he fulfilled his heavy responsibilities of giving advice to H. M. the Emperor on various important questions relating to the Incident and rendered Him distinguished services.



Description: Text and/or reason of the decoration awarded to  
TSUGITA, Daizaburo

Source : Japanese Cabinet Record "Conferment of Honours for  
Services in the 1931-34 Incident Sanctioned by the  
Emperor" Vol. 147

Decoration Record.

TSUGITA, Daizaburo:--

Holder of the Intermediate Cordon of the  
Rising Sun, Member of the House of Peers,  
Junior Grade of the Fourth Court Rank,  
the Third Order of Merit.

Necessary matters mentioned.

0 Period of service.

The Sixty-First, Sixty-Second, Sixty-Fourth, and  
Sixty-Fifth Sessions of the Diet.

0 Official Posts at the time of service.

Member of the House of Peers, Vice-Minister for Home Affairs.

0 Official Rank at the time of service.

The First Rank of the Higher Civil Service.

0 Particulars of service.

During the above-mentioned period of service, he rendered  
distinguished services in the execution of the important  
duty of investigating and approving of the budgets, closing  
accounts and various law drafts in connection with the  
Manchurian Incident.

Decoration Record

Copy

TSUGITA, Daizaburo

2. Particulars of service.

Tsugita held the important post of the Vice-Minister for Home Affairs from September 18th, 1931 to December 13th of the same year. During that period, he, on one hand, faithfully assisted the Home Minister in the execution of various national policies regarding the Manchurian Incident, and, on the other hand, directed the chiefs of bureaus and sections under his command in fulfilling their duties concerning military affairs, police control and relief work, in connection with the Incident. He also instructed prefectural governors to place newspapers, publications and films under strict control, and to strictly regulate various subversive activities which had arisen in connection with the Incident, thereby successfully protecting secrecy and facilitating military operations. Thus he rendered distinguished services to the State.



Description: Text and/or reason of the decoration awarded to  
MITSUCHI, Chuzo

Source : Japanese Cabinet Record "Conferment of Honours for  
Services in the 1931-34 Incident Sanctioned by the  
Emperor" Vol. 148

Decoration Record

MITSUCHI, Chuzo

Minister of Railways,

Senior Grade of the Third Court Rank,

The First Order of Merit

0 Period of service.

From Dec. 13, 1931 to May 25, 1932 ---  $4\frac{1}{2}$  months as

The Minister of Communications.

From May 26, 1932 to March 31, 1934 -- 1 year 11 months as

The Minister of Railways.

Total: 2 years  $3\frac{1}{2}$  months.

0 Official Positions at the time of service.

The Minister of Communications.

The Minister of Railways.

0 Official Rank at the time of service.

Official of the 'Shinnin' rank.

Details of service.

During the aforementioned period, he participated in the urgent and important state affairs, and fulfilled his duty as a Minister of State in the execution of the national policy regarding the Manchurian Incident. Also as the Minister of Communications, he always directed the officials concerned well, carried out various appropriate plans and measures regarding mail, parcel post, telegraph and telephone in order to secure the smooth working of communication machinery for urgent messages which had greatly

increased in number since the Incident, and brought the functions of communications organs into full swing at the time of the Incident. Besides the above, he took necessary measures in such matters as special services in postal remittance, postal deposit and postal life insurance for the benefit of the soldiers and civilians in the military service in the front; distribution of electric power to munitions industry; requisition and inspection of ships for military use; maritime transportation of soldiers and civilians in the military service outgoing to the front and of refugees; supervision over and insurance for the crew on board military transports and ordinary seamen; military aerial transportation for the purpose of liaison in the rear of the Kwantung Army; assistance to the transportation of military planes; direction and supervision over the use of planes for the purpose of obtaining speedy informations of the Incident; and so forth.

After he was transferred to the Minister of Railways on May 26, 1932, he rendered distinguished services in the execution of the important duty of planning and carrying out the general military transportation business.



Description: Text and/or reason of the decoration awarded to  
KAMEI, Kanichiro

Source : Japanese Cabinet Record "Conferment of Honours for  
Services in the 1931-34 Incident Sanctioned by the  
Emperor" Vol. 148

Decoration Record

Kanichiro KAMEI  
Holder of the Small Cordon of the  
Rising Sun, Senior Grade of the 7th  
Court Rank, the 4th Order of Merit.

Necessary Matters Mentioned.

0 Period of service:

The 61st, the 62nd, the 64th and the 65th sessions of the Diet.

0 Official post at the time of service:

Member of the House of Representatives.

0 Official rank at the time of service:

0 Details of service.

He rendered distinguished services in the execution of the  
important duty of investigating and approving of the budgets,  
closing accounts and various law drafts in connection with the  
Manchurian Incident.

Description: Text and/or reason of the decoration awarded to  
KITA, Reikichi

Source : Japanese Cabinet Record "Conferment of Honours for  
Services as member of the House of Representatives."

Doc. #207

Decoration Record			
Recommendation for Conferment	Class	Official rank at the time of recommendation	Present Decoration
Decoration	Grant of Money		
The Fourth Order of the Sacred Treasure			

As of April 29, 1940		
Official Post	Member of the House of Representatives	
Name	KITA, Reikichi	
Period of service	Official Post at the time of recommendation	Official rank at the time of recommendatio.
The 71st session of the Diet	Member of the House of Representatives	
The 72nd session of the Diet		
The 73rd session of the Diet		
The 74th session of the Diet		
The 75th session of the Diet		
Total five Diet sessions		



Priority Class	Period of Service	Official Post at the time of Recommendation	Items of Merit
	The 71st session of the Diet	Member of the House of Representatives	During the above-mentioned period, he rendered distinguished services in the execution of the important duty of investigating and approving of the budgets, closing accounts and various law drafts in connection with the China Incident.
	The 72nd session of the Diet		
	The 73rd session of the Diet		
	The 74th session of the Diet		
	The 75th session of the Diet		
	Total five Diet sessions		

Description: Text and reason of the decoration awarded to FUTARA, Yoshinori

Source: Japanese Cabinet Record "Conferment of Honours as member of the House of Peers"

Decoration Record

FUTARA, Yoshinori:--

Holder of the Minor Cordon of the Order of the Rising Sun, Member of the House of Peers, Junior Grade of the Third Court Rank, the 4th Order of Merit, Count.

Necessary matters mentioned.

o Period of service

The 61st, 62nd, 64th & 65th sessions of the Diet

o Official post at the time of service

Member of the House of Peers

o Official rank at the time of service

o Particulars of the undertakings

During the above-mentioned period of service, he rendered distinguished services in the execution of the important duty of investigating and approving of the budgets, closing accounts and various law drafts in connection with the Manchurian Incident.

Document No. 35		Decoration Record		
Recommendation for conferment	Class	Official rank at the time of recommendation	Present Decoration	As of April 29, 1940
Decorations	Grant of Money			Official post:
The Intermediate Cordon of the Order of the Rising Sun			The 3rd Order of the Sacred Treasure 8 Feb 35 periodical decoration	Member of the House of Peers Senior Grade of the Third Court Rank. The Third Order of Merit. Count.
Name: FUTARA, Yoshinori				



Period of Service	Official Post at the time of recommendation	Official rank at the time of recommendation
71st Session of Diet	Member of the House of Peers	
72nd " " "		
73rd " " "		
74th " " "		
75th " " "		

Priority Class	Period of Service	Official Post at the time of recommendation	Items of Merits
	71st session of Diet	Member of the House of Peers	During the above- mentioned period of service, he rendered distinguished services in execution of the important duty of in- vestigating and approv- ing of the budgets, closing accounts and various law drafts in connection with the China Incident.
	72nd " " "		
	73rd " " "		
	74th " " "		
	75th " " "		

Period of Service	Official Post at the time of recommendation	Official rank at the time of recommendation
71st Session of Diet	Member of the House of Peers	
72nd " " "		
73rd " " "		
74th " " "		
75th " " "		

Priority Class	Period of Service	Official Post at the time of recommendation	Items of Merits
	71st session of Diet	Member of the House of Peers	During the above- mentioned period of service, he rendered distinguished services in execution of the important duty of in- vestigating and approv- ing of the budgets, closing accounts and various law drafts in connection with the China Incident.
	72nd " " "		
	73rd " " "		
	74th " " "		
	75th " " "		



Description: Text and/or reason of the decoration awarded to OTA, Kozo

Source: Japanese Cabinet Record "Conferment of Honours for Services in the Chinese Incident"

Decoration Record

Recommendation for conferment	Class	Official rank at the time of recommendation	Present decoration
Grant of Decoration Money			
The Second Order of the Sacred Treasure	¥1500 B-1	Decoration The 1st rank of the Higher Civil Service	

As of April 23, 1940

Official post - ex-Chief Secretary of the Cabinet

Name - OTA, Kozo

Period of Service	Official post at the time of recommendation of merits	Official rank at the time of recommendation
From Jan 6, 1939 to April 6, 1939 (three months and one day)	Private secretary to the Prime Minister	Jan. 6, 1939 The 3rd Rank of the Higher Civil Service
From April 7, 1939 to Aug. 30, 1939 (Four months and 24 days)	Chief Secretary of the Cabinet	April 7, 1939 The 2nd Rank of the Higher Civil Service
From Aug. 31, 1939 to April 28, 1940 (Seven months and 28 days)	Member of the House of Peers	May 1, 1939 The 1st Rank of the Higher Civil Service
Total: One year, three months and twenty-three days		Aug. 31, 1939 The capacity of the 2nd Rank of the Higher Civil Service

Priority Class	Period of Service	Official Post at the time of recommendation
	From Jan 6, 1939 to April 6, 1939 Total: three months and one day	The Private secretary to the Prime Minister
	From April 7, 1939 to Aug 30, 1939 Total: four months and twenty-four days	The Chief Secretary of the Cabinet
	From Aug. 31, 1939 to April 28, 1940 Total: Seven months and twenty-eight days	The member of the House of Peers

## Items of Merits

This person took part in the conduct of the China Affair as private secretary to the Prime Minister, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, and Member of the House of Peers. Especially he helped the Prime Minister as Chief Secretary of the Cabinet of the HIRANUMA Cabinet and took charge of the urgent and important affairs of state. Above all, in accordance with the prolongation of the Affair, he worked hard to organize the national mobilization system and brought about the close co-operation among the government offices concerned. Besides, he rendered distinguished services in execution of his duty by strengthening the new Central Regime in China under the complicated situation at the time of the Incident.

## Decoration Record

Recommendation for conferment	Class	Official Rank at the time of recommendation	Present Decoration
Decorations of Money			
The 4th Order of the Rising Sun	Decoration B-2		The Order of the Sacred Treasure, The Order of the Rising Sun, the Fourth Class.



As of April 29th, 1940

Official Post: The member of the House of Peers, The Senior Grade of the Fifth Court Rank.

Name: OTA, Kozo

Period of Service	Official post at the time of recommendation	Official Rank at the time of recommendation
The 75th Session of the Diet	Member of the House of Peers	

Priority Class	Period of Service	Official post at the time of recommendation	Items of Merits
Decoration B-2	The 75th Session of the Diet	Member of the House of Peers	During the above-mentioned period of service, he rendered distinguished services in execution of the important duty of investigating and approving the budgets, closing accounts and various law drafts in connection with the China Affair.

Description: Text and/or reason of the decoration awarded to OKADA, Tadahiko

Source: Japanese Cabinet Record "Conferment of Honours as member of the House of Representatives." Vol.---

Decoration Record

OKADA, Tadahiko:-

Holder of the Intermediate Cordon of the Order of the Rising Sun, Junior Grade of the 4th Court Rank, the 3rd Order of Merit.

Necessary matters mentioned.

- o Period of Service: 4 Diet sessions - the 61st, 62nd, 64th and 65th.
- o Official post at the time of service: Member of the House of Representatives
- o Official rank at the time of service:
- o Particulars of the undertakings:

He rendered distinguished services in the execution of the important duty of investigating and approving of the budgets, closing accounts and various law drafts in connection with the Manchurian Incident.

Recommendation for Conferment		Decoration Record	
Decorations	Grant of Money	Class	Official rank at the time of recommendation
2nd Order of the Rising Sun			2nd Order of the Sacred Treasure
			11 June 1935 Periodical decoration



Description: Text and/or reason of the decoration awarded to OKADA, Tadahiko

Source: Japanese Cabinet Record "Conferment of Honours as member of the House of Representatives." Vol.---

Decoration Record

OKADA, Tadahiko:-

Holder of the Intermediate Cordon of the Order of the Rising Sun, Junior Grade of the 4th Court Rank, the 3rd Order of Merit.

Necessary matters mentioned.

- o Period of Service: 4 Diet sessions - the 61st, 62nd, 64th and 65th.
- o Official post at the time of service: Member of the House of Representatives
- o Official rank at the time of service:
- o Particulars of the undertakings:

He rendered distinguished services in the execution of the important duty of investigating and approving of the budgets, closing accounts and various law drafts in connection with the Manchurian Incident.

Recommendation for Conferment		Decoration Record	
Class		Official rank at the time of recommendation	Present Decoration
Decorations	Grant of Money		
2nd Order of the Rising Sun			2nd Order of the Sacred Treasure
			11 June 1935 Periodical decoration

As of April 29, 1940	
Official Post	Member of the House of Representatives
The junior grade of the 4th court rank The 2nd Order of Merit	
Name	OKADA, Tadahiko

Period of Service	Official Post at the time of recommendation	Official rank at the time of recommendation
The 71st Session of the Diet	Member of the House of Representatives	
The 72nd Session of the Diet		
The 73rd Session of the Diet		
The 74th Session of the Diet		
The 75th Session of the Diet		
Total: 5 Sessions		

Priority Class	Period of Service	Official post at the time of recommendation	Items of Merit
	The 71st session of Diet The 72nd session of Diet The 73rd session of Diet The 74th session of Diet The 75th session of Diet Total: 5 sessions	Member of the House of Representatives	During the above-mentioned period of service, he rendered the execution of the important duty of investigating and approving of the budgets, closing accounts, and various law drafts connected with the China Incident.



As of April 29, 1940	
Official Post	Member of the House of Representatives
The junior grade of the 4th court rank The 2nd Order of Merit	
Name	OKADA, Tadahiko

Period of Service	Official Post at the time of recommendation	Official rank at the time of recommendation
The 71st Session of the Diet	Member of the House of Representatives	
The 72nd Session of the Diet		
The 73rd Session of the Diet		
The 74th Session of the Diet		
The 75th Session of the Diet		
Total: 5 Sessions		

Priority Class	Period of Service	Official post at the time of recommendation	Items of Merit
	The 71st session of Diet The 72nd session of Diet The 73rd session of Diet The 74th session of Diet The 75th session of Diet Total: 5 sessions	Member of the House of Representatives	During the above-mentioned period of service, he rendered the execution of the important duty of investigating and approving of the budgets, closing accounts, and various law drafts connected with the China Incident.

Description: Text and/or reason of the decoration awarded to  
NOMURA, Karoku

Source: Japanese Cabinet Record "Conferment of Honours as  
member of the House of Representatives."

## Decoration Record

NOMURA, Karoku: --

Holder of the Intermediate Cordon of the Order  
of the Rising Sun, Junior Grade of the Fourth  
Court Rank, the Third Order of Merit.

## Necessary Matters Mentioned.

## 0 Period of service:

Four Diet Sessions; the 61st, the 62nd, the 64th and the 65th.

## 0 Official Post at the Time of Service:

Member of the House of Representatives.

## 0 Official Rank at the Time of Service:

## 0 Particulars of the undertakings:

He rendered distinguished services in the execution of the  
important duty of investigating and approving of the budgets,  
closing accounts and various law drafts in connection with the  
Manchurian Incident.

Decoration Record			
Recommendation for conferment	Class	Official Rank at the time of recommendation	Present Decoration
Decoration Grant of money			
The Second Order of the Rising Sun			The 2nd Order of the Sacred Treasure
			April 14, 1937, periodical decoration.



**Description:** Text and/or reason of the decoration awarded to  
NOMURA, Karoku

**Source:** Japanese Cabinet Record "Conferment of Honours as  
member of the House of Representatives."

#### Decoration Record

NOMURA, Karoku: --

Holder of the Intermediate Cordon of the Order  
of the Rising Sun, Junior Grade of the Fourth  
Court Rank, the Third Order of Merit.

#### Necessary Matters Mentioned.

0 **Period of service:**

Four Diet Sessions; the 61st, the 62nd, the 64th and the 65th.

0 **Official Post at the Time of Service:**

Member of the House of Representatives.

0 **Official Rank at the Time of Service:**

0 **Particulars of the undertakings:**

He rendered distinguished services in the execution of the  
important duty of investigating and approving of the budgets,  
closing accounts and various law drafts in connection with the  
Manchurian Incident.

Decoration Record			
Recommendation for conferment	Class	Official Rank at the time of recommendation	Present Decoration
Decoration Grant of money			
The Second Order of the Rising Sun			The 2nd Order of the Sacred Treasure
			April 14, 1937, periodical decoration.

As of April 29, 1940		
Official Post	Member of the House of Representatives	
Junior Grade of the Fourth Court Rank, the Second Order of Merit.		
Name	NOMURA, Karoku	
Period of service	Official Post at the time of Recommendation	Official Rank at the Time of Recommendation
The 71st session of the Diet	Member of the House of Representatives	
The 72nd session of the Diet		
The 73rd session of the Diet		
The 74th session of the Diet		
The 75th session of the Diet		
Total: Five Diet sessions		

Priority Class	Period of service	Official Post at the time of recommendation	Items of merit
	The 71st session of the Diet The 72nd session of the Diet The 73rd session of the Diet The 74th session of the Diet The 75th session of the Diet Total: Five Diet sessions	Member of the House of Representatives	During the above-mentioned period of service, he rendered distinguished services in the execution of the important duty of investigating and approving the budgets, closing accounts and various law drafts in connection with the China Affairs.



As of April 29, 1940		
Official Post	Member of the House of Representatives	
Junior Grade of the Fourth Court Rank, the Second Order of Merit.		
Name	NOMURA, Karoku	
Period of service	Official Post at the time of Recommendation	Official Rank at the Time of Recommendation
The 71st session of the Diet	Member of the House of Representatives	
The 72nd session of the Diet		
The 73rd session of the Diet		
The 74th session of the Diet		
The 75th session of the Diet		
Total: Five Diet sessions		

Priority Class	Period of service	Official Post at the time of recommendation	Items of merit
	The 71st session of the Diet The 72nd session of the Diet The 73rd session of the Diet The 74th session of the Diet The 75th session of the Diet Total: Five Diet sessions	Member of the House of Representatives	During the above-mentioned period of service, he rendered distinguished services in the execution of the important duty of investigating and approving the budgets, closing accounts and various law drafts in connection with the China Affairs.

Description: Text and/or reason of the decoration awarded to OASA, Tadao

Source : Japanese Cabinet Record "Conferment of Honours as Member of the House of Representatives."

#### Decoration Record

OASA, Tadao: --

Holder of the Intermediate Cordon of the Order of the Rising Sun, Senior Grade of the Fifth Court Rank, the Third Order of Merit.

#### Necessary matters mentioned.

- 0 Period of service: Four Diet sessions; the 61st, the 62nd, the 64th and the 65th.
- 0 Official post at the time of service: Member of the House of Representatives.
- 0 Official Rank at the time of service: -
- 0 Particulars of the undertaking.

He rendered distinguished services in the execution of the important duty of investigating and approving of the budgets, closing accounts and various law drafts in connection with the Manchurian Incident.

Decoration Record			
Recommendation for conferment	Class	Official rank at the time of recommendation	Present Decoration
Decoration			
The 2nd Order of the Sacred Treasure			The 3rd Order of the Rising Sun.  Conferred on April 29, 1934, in recognition of services in the War and the Incident.

As of April, 1940	
Official post	Member of House of Representatives
Senior grade of the Fifth Court Rank, The 3rd Order of Merit.	
Name	OASA : Tadao



Period of service	Official post at the time of recommendation	Official Rank at the time of recommendation
The 71st session of the Diet The 72nd session of the Diet The 73rd session of the Diet The 74th session of the Diet The 75th session of the Diet  Total 5 sessions	Member of the House of Representatives	

Priority Class	Period of Service	Official Post at the time of recommendation	Items of Merit
	The 71st session of the Diet The 72nd session of the Diet The 73rd session of the Diet The 74th session of the Diet The 75th session of the Diet  Total 5 sessions	Member of the House of Representatives	During the above-mentioned period of service, he rendered distinguished services in the execution of the important duty of investigating and approving of the budgets, closing accounts and various law drafts in connection with the China Affair.

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Page 1

Description: Text and/or reason of the decoration awarded to  
KANAMORI, Tokujiro

Source : Japanese Cabinet Record "Conferment of Honours for  
Services in the 1931-34 Incident Sanctioned by the  
Emperor"----Vol. 144

Decoration Record

KANAMORI, Tokujiro, councillor of the Bureau of Legislation,  
Junior grade of the 4th Court Rank with the 2nd Order of merit.

Necessary matters mentioned.

Decoration A-2

Period of Service:

Two years and six months from Sept. 18, 1931 to March 31, 1934.

The Official Post at the time of service:

Councillor of the Bureau of Legislation. The Chief of the 1st Division  
of the Bureau of Legislation.

The Official Rank at the time of service:

The 1st rank of the Higher Civil Service.

The Particulars of Service:

Investigation pertaining to the establishment and abolishment of the laws,  
the Imperial Ordinances, and Treaties as per attached sheets.



July 22, 1935

/From/ KANAMORI, Tokujirō, Director of the Bureau of Legislation

Seal of the Director of the  
Bureau of Legislation

/To/ Mr. OKADA Keisuke, Prime Minister.

I beg to privately inform you, as per attached sheet, those rating decoration B and above, among the employees of this Bureau, who have had direct connection with and rendered distinguished services in this Incident. Your consideration is requested on this matter.

Army Manchuria Secret No. 89

Notification regarding sending of a certificate of Merit.

March 15, 1924

/From/ YANAGAWA, Heisuke,  
Vice Minister of War

Seal of the Vice-  
Minister of War

/To/ KUROSAKI, Teizō

Director of the Bureau of Legislation

I forward you herewith a certificate of merit for the below mentioned, in the Manchurian Incident.

Name of Person:

KANAMORI, Tokujirō

Non-regular member of the War Ministry.

Certificate of Merit.

KANAMORI, Tokujirō, non-regular member of the War Ministry.

The above mentioned has been in charge of studying and investigating legislation pertaining to the fundamental structure of a nation like the constitutional system and various structures of organization of the Department of Imperial Household of Manchukuo since its foundation;

and was in charge of supervising and helping Chao hsin Po and his party who had been specially despatched by Manchukuo to study the constitutional system of Japan. Above all, he was assigned a non-regular member of the War Ministry on June 13, 1933, and ordered to go to Manchukuo from June 16 to July 18 and made close connections with the Kwantung Army and authorities of the government of Manchukuo.

After his return, he continued to hold the above post. At the occasion of the enforcement case of the monarchical rule in Manchukuo, he took part in the deliberation of the important laws which were drafted on the part of Manchukuo, contributing greatly to the execution of Japan's national policy towards Manchukuo; and I, therefore, recognize his distinguished merit.

YANAGAWA Heisuke  
Vice-War Minister.



Description: Text and/or reason of the decoration awarded to  
SHIMADA, Toshio.

Source : Japanese Cabinet Record "Conferment of Honours for  
Services in the 1931-34 Incident Sanctioned by the  
Emperor". Vol. 144

Decoration Record

Toshio SHIMADA,

Member of the House of Representatives --  
Junior Grade of the Fourth Court Rank with  
the Third Class Order

Necessary matters mentioned:

Decoration B-1

The Period of Service:

(Director of the Bureau of Legislation  
( From December 13, 1931 to May 25, 1932 -- (five months)  
(Member of the House of Representatives --  
( The 61st, the 62nd, the 64th and the 65th -- four sessions

Official posts at the time of service:

Director of the Bureau of Legislation  
Member of the House of Representatives

Official rank at the time of service:

The First rank of the Higher Civil Service

(Treated in the category of officials of the SHINNI Rank)

Particulars of the undertakings:

Merits as Director of the Bureau of Legislation

Investigations in connection with enactment, alteration and abolition  
of laws, the Imperial Ordinance, and treaties as per attached; and  
reporting to the superior departments and other general business  
matters.

Merits as Member of the House of Representatives:

Distinguished services in the execution of the important duty of  
investigating and approving of the budgets, closing accounts and  
various law drafts in connection with the Manchurian Incident.

The Imperial Ordinance No.	1931 Items	Date Rec'd.	Date Reported
298	Regarding the allowance of soldiers and civilians in military service despatched to the district of Hopei in China in connection with the Manchurian Incident.	Dec. 21	Dec. 23
299	Regarding the allowance of Navy personnel and civilians in the Naval service, serving in the Hopei Province and Pohai coast (except Shantung Coast and Kwantung Province Coast) in Manchuria (except Kwantung Province) in connection with the Manchurian affairs.	Dec. 21	Dec. 23
1932			
Law No.--	Items		
1	The law in connection with the issue of government bonds for the disbursement of expenditure of the Manchurian Affairs.	Mar. 12	Mar. 14
5	Regarding the amendment of Article No. 1 (on the issue of government bonds for the disbursement of expenditure for the Manchurian Affairs) of the law of 1932.	May 13	May 20
6	Regarding the issue of government bonds to make up the source of revenue for the annual expenditure of general accounts for 1932.	May 18	May 20
8	Regarding the suspension of part of the transfer of redemption funds in Government bonds on and after 1932.	May 9	May 12
Imperial Ordinance, No. -			
6	Regarding the issue of government bonds for the disbursement of expenditure on the Manchurian Affairs.	Jan. 22	Jan. 22



7	Regarding the suspension of part of the transfer of redemption fund in Government bonds in 1931.	Jan. 23	Jan. 22
14	Regarding the issue of government bonds for the disbursement of the expenditure on the Manchurian Affairs.	Feb. 8	Feb. 9
16	Regarding the amendment of Imperial Ordinance No. 299 in 1931 on the allowance of Navy personnel and civilians in naval service, serving in the Hopei Province and Hohai Coast (except Shantung Coast and Kwantung Coast) in Manchuria (except Kwantung Province) in connection with the Manchurian Affairs.	Feb. 15	Feb. 16
18	Regarding the amendment of Imperial Ordinance No. 196 of 1916 concerning policemen with the Foreign Office serving in foreign countries.	Feb. 19	Feb. 25
19	Regarding the issue of government bonds for the disbursement of expenditures on the Manchurian Affairs.	Feb. 26	Feb. 26
20	Regarding the change in the term of study for the Kempei training school /gendarmarie/.	Feb. 26	Feb. 27
24	Regarding the revision in the system of providing temporary personnel in the Kwantung Office.	Mar. 10	Mar. 10
54	The same as above.	Mar. 31	Apr. 5
64	Regarding the replacement of field officers in active service in the Kempei department.	Apr. 20	Apr. 30
75	Regarding the revision of the Army Replacement Law.	Apr. 18	Apr. 30

7	Regarding the suspension of part of the transfer of redemption fund in Government bonds in 1931.	Jan. 22	Jan. 22
14	Regarding the issue of government bonds for the disbursement of the expenditure on the Manchurian Affairs.	Feb. 8	Feb. 9
16	Regarding the amendment of Imperial Ordinance No. 299 in 1931 on the allowance of Navy personnel and civilians in naval service, serving in the Hopei Province and Hohai Coast (except Shantung Coast and Kwantung Coast) in Manchuria (except Kwantung Province) in connection with the Manchurian Affairs.	Feb. 15	Feb. 16
18	Regarding the amendment of Imperial Ordinance No. 196 of 1916 concerning policemen with the Foreign Office serving in foreign countries.	Feb. 19	Feb. 25
19	Regarding the issue of government bonds for the disbursement of expenditures on the Manchurian Affairs.	Feb. 26	Feb. 26
20	Regarding the change in the term of study for the Kempei training school /gendarmarie/.	Feb. 26	Feb. 27
24	Regarding the revision in the system of providing temporary personnel in the Kwantung Office.	Mar. 10	Mar. 10
54	The same as above.	Mar. 31	Apr. 5
64	Regarding the replacement of field officers in active service in the Kempei department.	Apr. 20	Apr. 30
75	Regarding the revision of the Army Replacement Law.	Apr. 18	Apr. 30



Description: Text and/or reason of the decoration awarded to TANI, Masayuki.

Source : Japanese Cabinet Record "Conferment of Honours for Service in the 1931-34 Incident Sanctioned by the Emperor" Vol. 144

#### Decoration Record

The councillor of the Embassy:--TANI, Masayuki.

At the time of the Incident, the above-mentioned, as head of the Asia Section of the Foreign Office, took part in important diplomatic business in connection with the Incident. Ordered by the Foreign Minister, he put every effort in the study and execution of the policy for disposing of the Incident. Especially, since the outbreak of the Incident, his efforts are most outstanding in the execution of our policy for reconstructing and newly establishing the political and economic structures of Manchuria. Moreover, he not only took part in the consideration of the very difficult diplomatic policy with the outbreak of the TIENTSIN and SHANGHAI incidents along with the progress of the Incident, but he accomplished his important task with alertness and promptness in the deliberation of major problems such as Japan's recognition of Manchukuo and the withdrawal from the League of Nations, etc. At the same time, he always encouraged the members of the Asia Section, and took proper and effective measures for the protection of Japanese residents in Manchuria and China, and the maintenance of public peace, thus contributing to the maintenance of our country's rights and interests.

Then, in August 1933 he was transferred to councillor of the embassy, (he served for two years and five months in this position) and when he was ordered to serve in Manchukuo, he administrated the business of the embassy as its head member. On the other hand, he not only supported the Minister and cooperated with authorities on the spot in the diplomatic negotiations with Manchukuo with Japan's fundamental policy in mind, but he put his efforts in activities to foster the State of Manchukuo and in the realization of coalition between Japan and Manchukuo. Especially at the occasion when top secret official documents were exchanged between Manchukuo and Japan simultaneously with the establishment of a monarchy in Manchukuo on March 1, 1934, he took part in its important business and had much to do from the point of assisting the Minister accomplish his duty.

Also in connection with the purchase agreement of the North Manchurian Railway, he took part in it throughout the negotiation. Especially, as councillor of the embassy, he had much to do toward the amicable progress of the negotiation striving for connection and cooperation with Manchukuo and the Kwantung Army on the various problems regarding this agreement; thus contributing to its materialization.

## Decoration Record

April 29, 1934

Position, rank and order of merit: --

Name TANI, Masayuki, councillor of embassy, the senior grade of the 5th Court rank with the 3rd Order of Merit.

Official Position at the Time of Service	Rank	Period of Service
The Head of the Asia Section of the Foreign Office	Senior grade of the 2nd Court rank	From Sept. 18, 1931-- to July 31, 1933 1 year 10 months and 13 days
Served in Manchukuo		
Councillor of Embassy	Senior grade of the 2nd Court rank	Served at the Foreign Office, Tokyo from Aug. 21, 1933 to Mar. 30, 1934 -- 7 months and 11 days.
		Served in Manchukuo
		Total: 2 years 5 months and 24 days



Description: Text and/or reason of the decoration awarded to KAWAHARA, Shunichiro

Source: Japanese Cabinet Record "Conferment of Honours for Services in the 1931-34 Incident Sanctioned by the Emperor" Vol. 144

Decoration B-3

DECORATION REPORT		
As of April 29, 1934 Official position, Rank, Merits, Title and Name		3rd Class Secretary of the Embassy 6th Class Junior Grade of the Court Rank KAWAHARA, Shunichiro
Official position and Rank at the time of Service		Period of Service
Secretary of Foreign Affairs, in service at the 1st section of the Bureau of Asiatic Affairs, the Department of Foreign Affairs.	The 5th Rank of the Higher Civil Service	From Sept. 18, 1931 to Sept. 21, 1933 2 years and 4 months In service at the 1st section of the Bureau of Asiatic Affairs  Total Two years and four months.

DECORATION RECORD

KAWAHARA, Shunichiro  
3rd Class Secretary of the Embassy

The above, as Secretary of Foreign Affairs in service at the 1st Section of the Bureau of Asiatic Affairs in the Department of Foreign Affairs, assisted his superior officers when the incident broke out and was engaged in drafting instructions for the various organs abroad and the declarations of the Imperial Japanese Government regarding the Incident. He was in charge of the investigation of important cases, and also of affairs regarding the application and treatment of laws, from the point of International Law, on the various phenomena resulting from the Incident. in connection with the discussion on the Sino-Japanese Conflict at the League of Nations. He not only managed them conscientiously but, being engaged since the outbreak of the Incident in the collection and arrangement of informations

in regard to hostile actions and bandit activities in Manchukuo and China, anti-Japanese movement among the Chinese and the attitude of the Chinese Government, he endeavoured day and night in supporting his superiors execute their duties.



Description: Text and/or reason of the Decoration  
awarded to MUSHAKOJI, Kimitomo

Source: Japanese Cabinet Record "Conferment  
of Honours for Services in the 1931-34  
Incident Sanctioned by the Emperor"  
Vol. 144

## DECORATION RECORD

Name, peerage, court rank and post as of Apr. 29, 1934	Kimitomo Mushakoji, Viscount Senior 3rd Court Rank with the 2nd Order of Merit. Envoy Extraordinary and Ambassador Plenipotentiary	
Decoration B-4		
Official post at the time of service	Official Rank	Period of Service
Imperial representative at the 12th General conference of the League of Nations		From Sep. 18, 1931 to Sep. 12, 1932 -- 1 year 11 months 25 days Resided in Sweden
Acting Imperial representa- tive at the extraordinary conference of the general League of Nations conference		From Sep. 22, 1932 to Mar. 31, 1933 -- 5 mos. 9 days Resided in Turkey
Envoy Extra-ordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Sweden	1st Court Rank of the Higher Civil Service	In all 2 years 6 months 4 days out of this period from Sep. 18, 1931 to Nov. 25, 1932
Envoy Extraordinary and Ambassador Plenipotentiary in Turkey (Appointed on May 25, 1932)	Official of the SHINNIN Rank	During 1 year 2 months 8 days he was Imperial representative at the conference of the League of Nations and acting Imperial representative at the same conference.

DECORATION RECORD

Kawitomo Mushakoji

Viscount, Envoy Extraordinary  
and Ambassador Plenipotentiary

The above mentioned was stationed in Sweden as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary on the occasion of the Incident. At the outbreak of the Incident he made efforts in cooperation with Representative YOSHIZAWA to explain the actual facts of the case and reply to representatives of all countries as the Imperial Representative at the 12th general meeting of the League of Nations. Then he was ordered acting Imperial representative at the extraordinary meeting of the general League of Nations Conference and took the leading role among our delegation in the establishment of the policy for the disposal of the Incident and in the enlightenment within and without the League of Nations endeavouring to accomplish the Imperial Government's demands. Then he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Ambassador Plenipotentiary on May 1933, and ordered to be stationed in Turkey. He stayed, nevertheless, in Sweden continuously until September of the same year on orders, and devoted himself to the promotion of friendship between Japan and Sweden. He started for his new post in Turkey in the same month, and paid special attention to the relation between Japan and Turkey since our Empire seceded from the League of Nations, made the country to which he was ordered to be stationed acknowledge again the situation in the Far East and did his best to make for further understanding of the Empire's attitude in the Incident.



Description: Text and/or reason of the  
Decoration awarded to KIDO, Koichi

Source: Japanese Cabinet Record "Conferment  
of Honours for Services in the 1931-34  
Incident Sanctioned by the Emperor" Vol. 144

Decoration Record

KIDO, Koichi

Marquis, with the Junior Grade of the Third Court Rank and  
the Third Order of Merit. Chief of the Bureau of Peerage  
and concurrently Chief Secretary to the Lord Keeper of the  
Privy Seal.

Decoration B-3

1. The term of service.

Two years, six months and fourteen days -- From Sept. 18, 1931  
to Mar. 31, 1934. --

Official Post at the Time of Service:

Chief of the Bureau of Peerage and concurrently Chief Secretary  
to the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal (Since Aug. 24, 1933)

Official Rank at the time of Service:

The First Rank of the Higher Civil Service

Details of the matters participated in:

Rendered no small services in the task of Recommendation for  
Imperial Award of Titles and Court Ranks, and in the secret  
functions of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal in regard to  
the Manchurian Incident.

Description: Text and/or reason of the  
Decoration awarded to KIDO, Koichi

Source: Japanese Cabinet Record "Conferment  
of Honours for Services in the 1931-34  
Incident Sanctioned by the Emperor" Vol. 144

Decoration Record

KIDO, Koichi

Marquis, with the Junior Grade of the Third Court Rank and  
the Third Order of Merit. Chief of the Bureau of Peerage  
and concurrently Chief Secretary to the Lord Keeper of the  
Privy Seal.

Decoration B-3

1. The term of service.

Two years, six months and fourteen days -- From Sept. 18, 1931  
to Mar. 31, 1934. --

Official Post at the Time of Service:

Chief of the Bureau of Peerage and concurrently Chief Secretary  
to the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal (Since Aug. 24, 1933)

Official Rank at the time of Service:

The First Rank of the Higher Civil Service

Details of the matters participated in:

Rendered no small services in the task of Recommendation for  
Imperial Award of Titles and Court Ranks, and in the secret  
functions of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal in regard to  
the Manchurian Incident.



<b>Description:</b>	Text and/or reason of the decoration awarded to SHIGEMITSU, Mamoru
<b>Source:</b>	Japanese Cabinet Record "Conferment of Honours for Services in the 1931-34 Incident Sanctioned by the Emperor" Vol. 144

Decoration Record

Mamoru SHIGEMITSU  
Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs

The above mentioned, at the time of the Manchurian Incident, was residing in China as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. At a time when the national feelings of that country had become extremely aggravated at that time as a result of which there occurred violent anti-Japanese movements at various places of the country; and moreover, when the public opinion of the world had been in general unfavorable to us, he made every effort to explain the real facts of the incident to the diplomatic representatives of the powers in China and to make them understand the fair position of the Empire; while on the other hand, he urged the Chinese Government to lose no time in taking adequate measures to save the situation, to stop anti-Japanese activities and to prevent the expansion of the incident leaving nothing to be desired in ensuring our rights and interests and the safety of our residents. Also when the investigation committee of the League of Nations visited China, he replied to their questions and supplied them with necessary materials to correctly inform them. Furthermore, when the Shanghai Incident broke out, not only did he negotiate with the Kuomintang Government on various problems in connection with our military operations, but he strived to cooperate with the diplomatic representatives of the powers and worked for its disposal. Especially, as regards the truce negotiations, he strived, since Feb. 8, 1932, to settle the issue in cooperation with our military representatives on the spot. In spite of being seriously wounded by a bomb thrown by a villain on April 29th of the same year, he finally succeeded in officially concluding the agreement on the 8th of May. Meantime, however, there were numerous complicated circumstances besides the fact of the suspension of hostilities which tended to make it difficult to conclude the agreement, such as interventions by the powers' representatives in China, tricks on the part of the Chinese trying to make use of the League of Nations, and so on. And the mere fact that it took as long as three months to come to a conclusion is enough to make one realize how delicate the negotiation was and that it was not an easy task. Nevertheless, he patiently took appropriate measures throughout, and not only accomplished both promotion of

national prestige and success in the negotiations realizing international cooperation and letting powers understand our true intentions without losing our rights and interests, but also brought about the recovery of order in Shanghai, an international city, paving the way for the solution of the dispute between Japan and China. Moreover, that it has become a step toward improving future relations between the two countries is greatly attributable to his endeavours.

Then, being appointed Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs in May, 1933, he took the leading role in Japan's diplomatic field after the withdrawal from the League of Nations and undertook the disposal of various important problems. Especially at the occasion when top-secret documents were exchanged between Japan and Manchukuo simultaneously with the establishment of a monarchy in Manchukuo on the 1st of March 1934, he well assisted the Foreign Minister and contributed to the execution of Japan's national policy towards Manchoukuo without hindrance. Again, as regards the purchase agreement of the North Manchurian Railway, he earnestly strived for its progress. He eliminated misunderstanding concerning Japan's attitude toward Soviet Russia by properly leading the diplomatic representatives in this country, and our true intention to settle the railway problem peacefully was well understood in foreign countries, which contributed to the formation of the agreement.

#### Decoration Record

Name, Official Post, Rank, Order of Merit, Peerage, as of April 29, 1934.		Mamoru SHIGEMITSU, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Junior Grade of the fourth class Court. Rank, Third Order of Merit.
Official Posts at the time of service		Terms of Service
	Official Rank	
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to China	2nd Rank of the Higher Civil Service	From Sept. 18, 1931 to June 17, 1932 Nine months Residing in China
Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs	1st Rank of the Higher Civil Service	From May 16, 1933 to Mar. 31, 1934. Ten months and 16 days Service at Foreign Office, Tokyo <u>Total: One year, seven months and sixteen days</u>



Description: Text and/or reason of the decoration awarded to  
MORIYAMA, Eiichi

Source : Japanese Cabinet Record "Conferment of Honours for  
Services in the 1931-34 Incident Sanctioned by the  
Emperor" Vol. 144

Decoration Record

MORIYAMA, Eiichi, Councillor of the Bureau of Legislation, concurrently  
Secretary of the Bureau of Decorations, concurrently Judge of the Court  
of Administrative Litigation, Senior grade of the 5th Court rank with the  
5th Order of Merit.

Necessary Matters Mentioned

Decoration B-1

Period of Service: Two years and six months from Sept. 18, 1931 to  
March 31, 1934.

The Official Post at the Time of Service: Councillor of the Bureau of  
Legislation, concurrently Secretary of the Bureau of  
Decorations.

The Official Rank at the Time of Service: The 3rd class higher civil  
service.

The Particulars of Service: Investigation pertaining to the establishment,  
alteration and abolition of the law, Imperial ordinance  
and treaty as per attached sheet.

Note: Services as secretary of the Bureau of Decoration will be  
reported by the same Bureau.

Additional

Decoration Record

MORIYAMA, Eiichi, Councillor of the Bureau of Legislation, concurrently  
Secretary of the Bureau of Decorations, concurrently Judge of the Court of  
Administrative Litigation, Senior grade of the 5th Court rank with the  
5th Order of Merit.

Necessary Matters Mentioned

Period of Service: From Apr. 1, 1934 to Dec. 31, 1934

The Official Post at the Time of Service:

From April 1, 1934 - Councillor of the Bureau of Legislation  
To July 9, 1934

From July 10, 1934 - Councillor of the Bureau of Legislation  
To Dec. 31, 1934

(Chief of the 1st Dept.)

From Apr. 1, 1934 - Concurrently Secretary of the Bureau of Decorations.  
To Aug. 28, 1934

The Official Rank at the Time of Service:

Higher civil service (the 3rd class  
(the 2nd class (granted on July 10, 1934)

The Particulars of Service:

Investigation pertaining to the establishment, alteration and abolition of the laws, the Imperial ordinance, and treaties as per attached sheet.

O Acts as chief investigator

Δ Acts as chief of the department

Treaty No.	1934	Drafted or rec'd on:	Submitted on:
O 3	Re the promulgation of the agreement on the exchange of postal notes between Japan and Manchukuo.	July 12	July 12
Δ	Re the conclusion of agreement on the through railway service by way of the Tumenkiang border and the simplification of customs procedure.	Sept. 3	Sept. 3
O	Re the conclusion of the agreement on the exchange of postal notes between Japan and Manchukuo.	June 8	June 14
Imperial Ordinance No.			
105	Re the amendments to the Imperial Ordinance No. 174 of 1933 (on the increase of the temporary staff of the Bureau of decorations).	Apr. 21	Apr. 21
O 122	Re the amendments to the system to establish the temporary staff in the Departments of the Kwantung government.	Apr. 23	Apr. 26



0	209	Re the amendments to the government organization concerning communications offices of the Kwantung government.	May 14	June 23
△	238	Re the amendments to the regulation concerning the full strength of a staff of the overseas government offices.	July 16	July 30
△	239	Re the amendments to the regulation concerning expenses of the overseas government offices.	July 16	July 30
△	327	Re the establishment of the temporary pay warrant of the armed forces in Manchuria.	Nov. 9	Nov. 11
△	347	Re the establishment of the government organization for the Manchurian Affairs Board.	Dec. 9	Dec. 9
△	348	Re the amendments to the government organization of the Kwantung government.	Dec. 9	Dec. 9
△	349	Re the amendments to the government organization of the Civil Service Limitation Committee.	Dec. 9	Dec. 9
△	350	Re the amendments to the government organization of the Foreign Ministry.	Dec. 9	Dec. 9
△	351	Re the amendments to the office regulations of consulates.	Dec. 9	Dec. 9
△	352	Re the amendments to the Imperial ordinance No. 5 of 1908 concerning the police attached to the Imperial consulates in southern Manchuria.	Dec. 9	Dec. 9
△	353	Re the amendments to the government organization of the Overseas Affairs Dept.	Dec. 9	Dec. 9
△	354	Re the amendments to the system to establish the temporary staff in the departments of the Kwantung government.	Dec. 9	Dec. 9
△	355	Re the amendments to the government organization of the communications officers of the Kwantung government.	Dec. 9	Dec. 9

△	356	Re the amendments to the government organization of the Bureau of Marine Affairs of the Kwantung government.	Dec. 9	Dec. 9
△	357	Re the amendments to the government organization of the Monopoly Bureau of the Kwantung government.	Dec. 9	Dec. 9
△	358	Re the amendments to the government organization of observatories of the Kwantung government.	Dec. 9	Dec. 9
△	359	Re the amendments to the government organization of the Port Arthur Engineering College.	Dec. 9	Dec. 9
△	360	Re the amendments to the government organization of middle schools of the Kwantung Government.	Dec. 9	Dec. 9
△	361	Re the amendments to the government organization of girls' high schools of the Kwantung Government.	Dec. 9	Dec. 9
△	362	Re the amendments to the government organization of the Port Arthur public higher schools.	Dec. 9	Dec. 9
△	363	Re the amendments to the government organization of the government public schools in Kwantung Province.	Dec. 9	Dec. 9
△	364	Re the amendments to the government organization of the Prisons of the Kwantung government.	Dec. 9	Dec. 9
△	365	Re the amendments to the government organization of hospitals of the Kwantung Government.	Dec. 9	Dec. 9
△	366	Re the amendments to the government organization of medical relief stations of the Kwantung Government.	Dec. 9	Dec. 9
△	367	Re the amendments to the government organization of agricultural experimental stations of the Kwantung Government.	Dec. 9	Dec. 9



△	368	Re the amendments to the government organization of marine products laboratories of the Kwantung Government.	Dec. 9	Dec. 9
△	369	Re the amendments to the government organization of salt experimental stations of the Kwantung Government.	Dec. 9	Dec. 9
△	370	Re the amendments to the Imperial ordinance concerning the local functionaries ranking with government officials in Kwantung province.	Dec. 9	Dec. 9
△	371	Re the appointments of the functionaries of the government offices at the time of the amendments to the official organization of the Kwantung government.	Dec. 9	Dec. 9
△	372	Re the appointments of the suspended staff of the Kwantung Government at the time of the amendments to the official organization of the Kwantung Government.	Dec. 9	Dec. 9
△	373	Re the amendments to the regulations of salary schedule and ranks of higher civil officials.	Dec. 9	Dec. 9
△	374	Re the payments of salary of the staffs of the Manchurian affairs Board and the Kwantung Bureau.	Dec. 9	Dec. 9
△	375	Re the amendments to the civil service appointment Ordinance.	Dec. 9	Dec. 9
△	376	Re the amendments to the ordinance for the special appointment of civil officials of 'sonin' rank.	Dec. 9	Dec. 9
△	377	Re the amendments to the ordinance for the appointment of the civil officials of 'hannin' rank.	Dec. 9	Dec. 9
△	378	Re the special appointment of the staff of the Manchurian affairs Board and the Kwantung Bureau.	Dec. 9	Dec. 9

△	379	Re the amendments to the Imperial ordinance No. 88 of 1917 concerning the special appointment of the staff of the consulates in Manchuria.	Dec. 9	Dec. 9
△	380	Re the amendments to the appointment regulations of the army and navy judicial officers.	Dec. 9	Dec. 9
△	381	Re the amendments to the Imperial ordinance No. 358 of 1920 concerning the official ranks at the time of promotion of counsels to judges or prosecutors.	Dec. 9	Dec. 9
△	382	Re the amendments to the Imperial ordinance No. 358 of 1920 concerning the appointment of post-masters of the 3rd class post offices.	Dec. 9	Dec. 9
△	383	Re the amendments to the appointment regulations of court judges and prosecutors of the Government-General of Kwantung.	Dec. 9	Dec. 9
△	384	Re the amendments to the special appointment regulations of the government school inspectors of the Kwantung Government.	Dec. 9	Dec. 9
△	385	Re the amendments to the Imperial ordinance No. 51 of 1907 concerning the appointment of the faculties of Kwantung Province.	Dec. 9	Dec. 9
△	386	Re the amendments to the special appointment regulations of the government school-inspectors of the Sakhalin Government.	Dec. 9	Dec. 9
△	387	Re the limitation of those military attaches in active service who have been solely appointed or assigned to the staff of the Manchurian affairs Board or the Kwantung Bureau.	Dec. 9	Dec. 9
△	388	Re the amendments to the ordinance pertaining to discipline of civil officials.	Dec. 9	Dec. 9



△ 389	Re the amendments to the Opium regulation in Kwantung province.	Dec. 9	Dec. 9
△ 390	Re the amendments to the Imperial ordinance No. 263 of 1906 concerning the establishment of the regulations connected with Port Arthur and the penal regulations to violators of the said regulations.	Dec. 9	Dec. 9
△ 391	Re the amendments to the trial regulations in Kwantung province.	Dec. 9	Dec. 9
△ 392	Re the amendments to the regulations concerning monetary penalty and lashing.	Dec. 9	Dec. 9
△ 393	Re the amendments to the Imperial amnesty ordinance.	Dec. 9	Dec. 9
△ 394	Re the amendments to the regulations concerning electric communications in Kwantung province and the South Manchurian zone.	Dec. 9	Dec. 9
△ 395	Re the amendments to the gendarmerie ordinance and the other Imperial ordinances at the time of amendments to the government organization of the Kwantung Government.	Dec. 9	Dec. 9

△	389	Re the amendments to the Opium regulation in Kwantung province.	Dec. 9	Dec. 9
△	390	Re the amendments to the Imperial ordinance No. 263 of 1906 concerning the establishment of the regulations connected with Port Arthur and the penal regulations to violators of the said regulations.	Dec. 9	Dec. 9
△	391	Re the amendments to the trial regulations in Kwantung province.	Dec. 9	Dec. 9
△	392	Re the amendments to the regulations concerning monetary penalty and lashing.	Dec. 9	Dec. 9
△	393	Re the amendments to the Imperial amnesty ordinance.	Dec. 9	Dec. 9
△	394	Re the amendments to the regulations concerning electric communications in Kwantung province and the South Manchurian zone.	Dec. 9	Dec. 9
△	395	Re the amendments to the gendarmerie ordinance and the other Imperial ordinances at the time of amendments to the government organization of the Kwantung Government.	Dec. 9	Dec. 9



Doc. No. 2994-B (9)

Description: Text and/or reason of the decoration awarded to  
TAKEBE, Rokuzo

Source : Japanese Cabinet Record "Conferment of Honours for  
Services in the Chinese Incident" Vol. \_\_\_\_\_

#### Decoration Record

TAKEBE, Rokuzo, ex-vice-president of the Cabinet Planning Board,  
Senior grade of the Fourth Court Rank with the  
Third Order of Merit.

As of Apr. 29, 1940.

#### Recommendation for Conferment:

Decoration: The Second Order of the Rising Sun

Grant of money: ¥2,400

Class: Decoration A-2.

Rank at the time of Recommendation:

The First Rank of the Higher Civil Service

#### Present Decoration:

The Third Order of the Sacred Treasure (June 13, 1936, periodical  
decoration)

Period of Service	Official Post at the time of Recommendation	Official Rank at the time of recommendation
Eight months and twenty two days (From July 7, 1937 to Mar. 28, 1938)	Chief-in-General of the Kwantung Bureau.	The First Rank of the Higher Civil Service (July 7, 1937)
One year and three days (from Jan. 23, 1939 to Jan. 25, 1940)	Vice-President of the Cabinet Planning Board	The First Rank of the Higher Civil Service (Jan. 23, 1939)
Two days (From Jan. 16, 1940 to Jan. 17, 1940)	Acting President of the Cabinet Planning Board.	
One year, eight months and twenty- five days in all.		

Priority	Period of Service	Post at time of Recommendation	Items of Merits
	Eight months and twenty-two days (From July 7, 1937 to Mar. 28, 1938)	Chief-in-General of the Kwantung Bureau	Held the important post of Chief-in-General of the Kwantung Bureau from the very outset of the China Incident till his resignation of Mar. 28, 1938. During that time, he faithfully assisted the ambassador plenipotentiary to Manchukuo, solved serious pending questions by establishing various policies toward Manchukuo, set up a counter-Policy for the Incident, and thus co-operated with military operations.

#### 0 Plan for General Mobilization.

With the development of the Incident, having connection and co-operation with Army and organizations concerned, and leading the offices concerned under his control to smooth the administration and to fully give actual results of the Mobilization Plan, he established the system of highly-g geared national defence state, mobilized both human and material resources, and on the other hand he planned to expand productive capacity and made a fruitful application of control as provided for by the National General Mobilization Law.

#### 0 Mobilization of Means of Communications necessary for Military Transportation.

Adopting a prudential policy for remarkably increased transportation services and at the same time establishing a Plan for the Mobilization of Means of Communications, he made the Administration Department urge the SMTC and the Marine Bureau under its control to rapidly and most



smoothly carry out the transportation of troops and munitions by land and sea and thereby to fully support military operations. Further, he led and urged the Marine Bureau to make it arrange repatriation ships for the Japanese refugees in Tsingtao, take charge of the capture of the enemy ships obtained by enforced blockade along the Chinese coasts by the Imperial Navy or have charge of the shipping under detention. Thus he extended great assistance to the military and naval activities.

#### O Anti-espionage Steps.

In view of the fact that behind-the-scene manoeuvrings of the enemy intelligence corps were growing more active with the development of the Incident, he considered it an urgent matter to establish strict control over the means of communications, strengthened the censorship staff of the Communications Bureau under his control, which made it possible for them to adopt a prudential policy in order to meet the situation establishing a close connection with the Army, the Communications Department and the authorities of Manchoukuo. Furthermore, he exercised rigid control over the enemy intelligence corps and rebellious elements which planned to create a disturbance in the rear by spreading alarming rumours, and through united effort of the Army, Police officials and people, caused the Police Department of the Kwantung Province Government to urge Police stations under its control to completely check the activities of those intelligence corps by

the timely despatches of special agents to the spots and their neighbourhood so as to watch and arrest spies.

O The Increase of the Number of Policemen.

He carried out resolutely the repeated increase of policemen and strengthened the police staff, aiming at the perfection of measures for the Incident by keeping guard over the important buildings, the SMRC railroads, military property against plots which were likely to be hatched with the development of the Incident.

O Dispatch of Necessary Officials to the Spots.

By the request of the Military Authorities, he urged the Communications Bureau, the Marine Affairs Bureau, the Observatories and others under his control and caused them to dispatch necessary officials to North China and other places specified by the Army and Naval Authorities to engage in the establishment of Military Post Offices, in the inspection and quarantine of shipping drafted in war time, in the meteorological observation for aviation and in the restoration works of the material works damaged by the Chinese army, and thus facilitated military and naval activities.

One year and 3 days from the 23rd of January, 1939 to the 25th of January, 1940.

Vice-President of the Planning Board.

1. Assisting the President of the Board he took charge of the business of the Board.

2. Leading the conferences of the Chiefs of all Departments under the direction of the President, he made investigation and decision of important affairs of the Board.



3. He was ordered to be a member of the Government-Commission in the 74th and 75th sessions of the Diet.

Besides above, he was engaged in the business of the following committee in connection with the management of the Planning Board.

1) The Committee for the investigation of the General Mobilization (as secretary-general from Jan. 23, 1939 to Jan. 25, 1940).

2) The Commission for the Investigation of Plans (as member and secretary general from January 26, 1939 to January 25, 1940).

3) The Compensation Committee of the General Mobilization (as President from January 26, 1939 to January 25, 1940).

4) The Committee for the Scientific Investigation (as member from Jan. 26, 1939 to Jan. 25, 1940).

5) The Committee for the Expansion of Productive Capacity (as member from March 11, 1939 to Jan. 25, 1940). (As secretary-general in the sectional meeting of general affairs).

6) The 2nd Committee (as President from Jan. 23, 1939 to Sept. 4, 1939)

7) The general mobilization planning committee (as secretary general ).

8) The Legislation Committee of the general mobilization (ditto)

9) The Foreign Trade Committee (ditto)

10) The funds controlling  
Committee (ditto)

11) The price controlling  
Committee (ditto)

12) The Science Mobilization  
Committee (ditto)

13) The Commission for Eco-  
nomical Counter-measures to  
Meet the Critical Situation  
(as President).



Document No. 2994-B (10)

Description: Text and/or reason of the decoration  
awarded to KOYAMA, Matsukichi

Source: Japanese Cabinet Record "Conferment of  
Honours for Services on the 1931-34  
Incident Sanctioned by the Emperor"  
Vol. 143

Decoration Record

KOYAMA, Matsukichi --

Minister of Justice, Senior Grade of the First Class  
Court Rank, The First Order of Merit.

Decoration B-2

Time of Service:

From 18 Sept. 1931	)		
To 25 May 1932	)	Total 8 months	Prosecutor
From 26 May 1932	)		
To 31 March 1934	)	Total 1 year 10 months and a half	Minister of Justice

Total 2 years 6 months and a half

Official Post at the Time of Service:

Prosecutor (Prosecutor General) and Minister of Justice

Official Rank at the Time of Service:

Official of the SHINPIN Rank, (appointed directly by His Majesty)

Details of Service:

When the Manchurian Incident broke out on the 18 Sept. 1931, he was Prosecutor General, and his duty was, by directing and encouraging his subordinates, to arrest the various criminals in connection with military affairs, and apply laws properly upon them to repress them. He was appointed Minister of Justice in May 1932, and as a minister of state, he participated in the imminent and important business of carrying out our national policy regarding the Manchurian Incident, and not only did he do

his best in assisting the Emperor, but as the respective minister, he also did his best in directing and encouraging his subordinate officials and also in administering the various laws properly upon the criminals related to the military affairs, and to arrest the criminals related to the military secrets, and supervise the manufacturing of munitions in the prisons. He has rendered distinguished services in executing his duty in earnest.



DESCRIPTION: Text and/or reason of the Decoration Awarded to  
UCHIDA, Goro.

SOURCE: Japanese Cabinet Record "Conferment of Honors for Services  
in the 1931-34 Incident Sanctioned by the Emperor", Vol. 145

Decoration Record

Name, Post, Court Rank, Order and Peerage as of 29 April 1934:

UCHIDA, Goro, Consul, Senior Grade of 6th Class Court Rank, 5th Order of Merit

Post at the Time of Service	Grade of Civil Service	Periods of Service
(Service D) Consul in Chihfu and Tsitsihar	5th Grade of Higher Civil Service.	From 18 Sep 1931 to 13 Sep 1932 -- 11 months and 26 days at Chihfu
	4th Grade of higher Civil Service	
	(20 Apr 1932	From 22 Sep 1932 to 31 March 1934 -- 1 year 6 months and 9 days at Tsitsihar.
		<u>Total:</u> 2 years 6 months and 5 days.

In August, 1931, there broke out conflicts between Koreans and Chinese in and around Inchon and Pyongyang where there were many Chinese from Chihfu. As a result, the Chinese feeling in Chihfu toward the Japanese was greatly aggravated and there were various anti-Japanese activities. In September of the same year the Manchurian Incident broke out which made the situation more serious; and then the Shanghai Incident made it

even worse and gave rise to threatening rumors -- that the diplomatic relations between Japan and China would be severed, that war would break out between them -- which made the Japanese residents there panic-stricken. At this time UCHIDA was the consul there. He managed matters properly, cooperated with the Navy in defence, urged the Chinese authorities to prevent the anti-Japanese sentiment from becoming acute and concentrated his energies for the protection and guidance of the Japanese residents. The result was that the anti-Japanese sentiment became gradually less acute and fortunately there was no riot or violence, so fortunately the Japanese residents did not have to take refuge or to leave the place on account of the Incident. There were, however, some secret instigation to boycott Japanese goods, the direct sufferers of which were Chinese themselves. This is attributable to the proper management of UCHIDA.

Then in September, 1932, he was transferred to Tsitsihar. At that time it was often rumored that a bandit Li Hai-ching was planning to attack Angangchin within the jurisdiction with about one thousand anti-Manchurian and anti-Japanese bandits. This caused much unrest in Tsitsihar, so he urged the staff of the consulate to make preparations to suppress the bandits in cooperation with the /Japanese/ Division and military police stationed there and the Manchurian Army and police with a view to put the people's mind at rest. On September 23, it became a question of time that the said bandits would attack Angangchin and the life and properties



of over seventy Japanese residents were in danger. He dispatched armed members of the Consulate in cooperation with various organs of our Army to suppress the bandits and he thus succeeded in protecting the Japanese residents there.

At the end of the same month, Su Ping-wen rose in revolt and Tsitsihar became the center of operation for his subjugation and the rescue of Japanese residents in Manchouli and its vicinity. He cooperated with the Army, protected Japanese residents all along the railway line, participated in the plan to rescue the Japanese residents in Manchouli, established connection between agents at Dauriya, the Foreign Ministry and the Embassy in Manchoukuo, and thus contributed much to the settlement of the Su Ping-wen incident. In March, November and December of 1923, trains were frequently attacked by bandits along the North Manchurian Railway, the Western Railway and the Ssu-pingchieh-Taonan Railway, causing many casualties. On each occasion he cooperated with the Army, dispatched his armed police to the spot and thus did much to rescue and protect Japanese and foreign passengers. In June of the same year, when the Public Peace Maintenance Association was organized in Heilunkiang Province, he was appointed a member of the Committee. With the combined efforts of the Army and his police, he endeavored to accomplish the purpose aimed at by the Association.

Description: Text and/or reason of the decoration  
awarded to HIROTA, Koki

Source: Japanese Cabinet Record "Conferment of  
Honours for Services in the 1931-34 Incident  
Sanctioned by the Emperor" Vol. 143

Decoration Record

HIROTA, Koki --

Foreign Minister, The Junior Grade of 3rd Court Rank,  
The 1st Order of Merit.

Decoration A-2

Period of Service:

From Sept. 18, 1931  
To Nov. 19, 1932

Total one year, two months  
and a half

Envoy Extra-  
ordinary and  
Ambassador  
Plenipotentiary

From Sept. 14, 1933  
To Mar. 31, 1934

Total seven months

Foreign Minister

Grand total- One year, nine months  
and a half

Official Post at the time of service:

Envoy Extraordinary and Ambassador Plenipotentiary; and Foreign  
Minister.

Official Rank at the time of service:

The Shinnin Rank

Particulars of Service:

While he was stationed in the Soviet Union as Envoy-extraordinary  
and Ambassador Plenipotentiary at the outbreak of the Manchurian  
Incident, he not only strived to mitigate the strained atmosphere  
between Japan and Russia through repeated negotiations with the  
Soviet authorities according to instructions from the Japanese  
Government, but also made her to take a neutral attitude by  
checking her manoeuvres towards Japan and Manchukuo. As a result,



it was very advantageous for our Army to advance to North Manchuria and to cross and utilize the North Manchurian Railway. The influence of the Soviet Union over Manchuria, since then, has been gradually reduced. It has contributed not only toward the development of the Incident but toward checking the public opinion in the world from aggravation.

In September 1933 he was appointed Foreign Minister and participated in the capacity of State Minister in urgent and important affairs related to the Incident and strived to support the Emperor. In connection with the execution of the monarchical system in Manchoukuo, he had, as the respective ministers concerned, confirmed the existing treaties and agreements between Japan and Manchoukuo. Also, by clarifying Japan's diplomatic leadership of Manchoukuo, he facilitated the execution of Japan's future national policy towards Manchoukuo. At the occasion of the visit of the Emperor of Manchoukuo to Japan he made great efforts for the preparation. And, in regard to the North Manchurian Railway purchase agreement, he had, while stationed in the Soviet Union as Envoy extraordinary and Ambassador Plenipotentiary, perceived that the railway was the most important problem which needed fundamental settlement from the point of our national policy; so he persuaded the leaders of the Soviet Government and his words had been influential for the sale of the said railway. After being appointed Foreign Minister he established a peaceful policy towards the Soviet Union by leading the public opinion, and he did much for the mediation. In spite of encountering many difficulties, he finally succeeded in coming to a peaceful settlement, thus excluding one of the roots of evil for the peace in the Far East, and stabilizing the spirit of the Manchurian people. It has proven the peaceful foreign policy of the Imperial Government, and also has enhanced our prestige abroad after the Manchurian Incident. His services have been most distinguished.

Foreign Minister HIROTA, Koki

1. Foreign Minister HIROTA had been a resident in the Soviet Union as envoy extraordinary and ambassador plenipotentiary at the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident. It was feared at that time that the Soviet Union, which had special influence in the North Manchurian region, would obstruct our operation by secretly assisting the army bandits and by their exalted propaganda. Especially, as our military operations had finally developed to North Manchuria, the Soviet Union repeatedly protested us by proposing the problem of violation of rights and interests.

it was very advantageous for our Army to advance to North Manchuria and to cross and utilize the North Manchurian Railway. The influence of the Soviet Union over Manchuria, since then, has been gradually reduced. It has contributed not only toward the development of the Incident but toward checking the public opinion in the world from aggravation.

In September 1933 he was appointed Foreign Minister and participated in the capacity of State Minister in urgent and important affairs related to the Incident and strived to support the Emperor. In connection with the execution of the monarchical system in Manchoukuo, he had, as the respective ministers concerned, confirmed the existing treaties and agreements between Japan and Manchoukuo. Also, by clarifying Japan's diplomatic leadership of Manchoukuo, he facilitated the execution of Japan's future national policy towards Manchoukuo. At the occasion of the visit of the Emperor of Manchoukuo to Japan he made great efforts for the preparation. And, in regard to the North Manchurian Railway purchase agreement, he had, while stationed in the Soviet Union as Envoy extraordinary and Ambassador Plenipotentiary, perceived that the railway was the most important problem which needed fundamental settlement from the point of our national policy; so he persuaded the leaders of the Soviet Government and his words had been influential for the sale of the said railway. After being appointed Foreign Minister he established a peaceful policy towards the Soviet Union by leading the public opinion, and he did much for the mediation. In spite of encountering many difficulties, he finally succeeded in coming to a peaceful settlement, thus excluding one of the roots of evil for the peace in the Far East, and stabilizing the spirit of the Manchurian people. It has proven the peaceful foreign policy of the Imperial Government, and also has enhanced our prestige abroad after the Manchurian Incident. His services have been most distinguished.

Foreign Minister HIROTA, Koki

1. Foreign Minister HIROTA had been a resident in the Soviet Union as envoy extraordinary and ambassador plenipotentiary at the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident. It was feared at that time that the Soviet Union, which had special influence in the North Manchurian region, would obstruct our operation by secretly assisting the army bandits and by their exalted propaganda. Especially, as our military operations had finally developed to North Manchuria, the Soviet Union repeatedly protested us by proposing the problem of violation of rights and interests.



The situation was such that the result would have been unpredictable had we failed in our measures for the dispute. However, Ambassador HIROTA made repeated negotiations with the Soviet authorities according to instructions from the Imperial Government, and not only did he endeavour to mitigate the strained atmosphere between the Soviet Union and Japan, but he was instrumental in making the Soviet Union take a neutral position by checking her manoeuvres against Japan and Manchoukuo.

Consequently, as regards the advance of our troops into North Manchuria and the crossing and utilizing of the North Manchurian Railway, the Soviet Union finally agreed to our demands. Therefore, it was greatly advantageous to the advance of our troops to the districts of TSITSIHAR and Harbin, and to the utilization of the south, east and west lines of the North Manchurian Railway. Since then, the influence of the Soviet Union in Manchuria gradually declined.

As has already been related, the Soviet Union, which is directly adjacent to Manchukuo, was prevented from being entangled in the Incident from the start; and that HIROTA was able to maintain peace comparatively in this aspect has been of great benefit from the point of checking the aggravation of the world's public opinion, to say nothing of the development of the Manchurian Incident.

2. The establishment of a monarchy in Manchuria on 1 March 1934, contributed greatly to the stabilization of the hearts of the Manchurians and to the strengthening of Manchukuo's national foundation.

Simultaneously with this establishment of monarchy, Japan, through the sanction of the Emperor, exchanged top-secret official documents with Manchukuo, and made her definitely recognize the existing treaties and agreements between the two nations. And as regards Manchukuo's diplomacy and other necessary matters from the point of national co-defense, she was compelled to make a definite promise to always consult Japan beforehand, thus clarifying especially Japan's right of leadership of Manchukuo from the point of diplomacy. This not only would exclude the obstacles in the future execution of Japan's policy toward Manchukuo, but would rather make its execution harmonious.

Therefore, the establishment of monarchy in Manchukuo and the exchange of official documents are greatly attributable to the distinguished services of Foreign Minister HIROTA.